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M E D I C A L.

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*Observations on the Cynanche Trachealis, a Species of Quincy, sometimes called Croup or Rattles, with the Method of Treatment, which in a great Proportion of Cases has been found successful: Communicated in a Letter to the Editor, by Doct. JAMES MANN, of Wrentham.*

SIR,

I HAVE met with a communication of doctor GUI-TEAU, in a paper denominated the "*Utica Patriot*," in which it is announced, that in several instances he has treated patients laboring under the *cynanche trachealis* with success, by bleeding and calomel; and as his practice, in that formidable disease, is similar to that (with little variation) which I have used ten years past, with the best effect, I cannot but wish that the communication may be republished in the Medical and Agricultural Register.

*Cure for the Rattles.*

"Having within a few weeks been called to visit a number of children, afflicted with the rattles (*cynanche trachealis*) I think it my duty, as a friend of humanity, to communicate to the public the result of my recent practice, which, in five cases out of seven, has proved successful.

The symptoms, it is well known, usher in the complaint by a buzzing or rattling of the breath, a dry cough, great difficulty of respiration, the pulse is frequent, the patient restless. Some are suddenly attacked during sleep, while others exhibit, in the first stages of complaint, the usual symptoms of a heavy cold, which in a few hours increases so as to threaten suffocation.

When called, in the first stage of the disease, I take from the arm four, six, or eight ounces of blood, according to the age and strength of the patient. If blood cannot be drawn from the arm, a skilful operator will find little difficulty in taking a sufficient quantity from the foot. Immediately after this I give ten, twelve, or fifteen grains of calomel, with the intention of inverting the motions of the stomach, so as to produce puking — If the above dose does not have that



effect, repeat it once in thirty minutes, till three portions are exhibited, when a little emetic tartar may be given, to promote the effect of the calomel.—After the child shall have puked several times, calomel in small quantities (grains four or five) should be given once an hour, to purge the child. If too much feverish heat exist in the system, another bleeding will be necessary.

Should the difficulty of breathing, after having been alleviated, return, a large dose of calomel must be again exhibited; and if it do not soon prove emetic, tickle the fauces with a feather till the motions of the stomach be inverted, which will bring the windpipe (the seat of disease) into association with the inverted motions, and cause a discharge of the tough phlegm, which, when rendered hard and membranous by absorption of its thinner parts, is the cause of the patient's death.

A blistering plaster should be applied to the throat, upon the first appearance of the disease: and *parents ought to be extremely ready to resort to medical aid, upon the FIRST INTIMATIONS of the complaint, as the life of the patient depends upon the application of remedies in the EARLY STAGE of it* [a caution very necessary, and worthy the attention of all who may be called to witness this most distressing disease in their families.]

After the system has run into indirect debility, and the powers of life are much weakened, little hope can be had of the patient's recovery.—If the feet incline to be cold, flannel cloths wrung from hot water and applied to them for several hours will prove efficacious, by equalizing the action in the system.

Seneca snake root, so much extolled by doctor Archer (Medical Repository, Vol. II. page 24 and 189) has in my hands proved ineffectual. Squills (*rad scilla*) however useful they may prove in affections of the lungs and other complaints, are mischievous in this.

L. GUTEAU."

The above disease is in this part of New England known by the name of *quincy*; in some places the name of *croup* is bestowed upon it; in Pennsylvania and Maryland the disease is called *huies*, a corruption of *heaves*. One characteristic mark of this disease is, that the cough which accompanies it is very similar to the barking of a young puppy.

I have also been in the habit of encountering this disease by bleeding and calomel. My intention was not, however, to excite a vomiting by calomel, as is the practice of doctor Guiteau; yet the employment of this medicine, in smaller doses than those recommended by him, has been accompanied with equal success.

Bleeding is the first thing to be attended to, in order to mitigate the alarming symptoms of the disease. It is very immaterial from what part the blood is taken. When it is found difficult to open a vein of a young child *secundum artem* [according to art] the veins of the foot may be divided, by a deep incision through the skin and *membrana adiposa* [cellular substance] without danger. A wound of this kind is of small consequence, compared with the loss of life. I have practised this in several instances, where the patient was in danger of immediate suffocation. In no instance has bleeding failed to mitigate the alarming symptoms of this disease. An immediate cure was effected upon a youth twelve years of age, by taking twenty four ounces of blood from the arm.



After bleeding, calomel is to be administered, in doses of three to six grains, according to the age of the patient, and is to be repeated every two or three hours, *pro re natâ* [as the case may require.] I have not been accustomed to employ calomel in doses, as recommended by doctor Guiteau; but to a child one year of age, I have administered twenty grains in twenty-four hours, with the best success. A blister upon the throat should not be omitted.

My own child, two years of age, having taken fifteen grains of calomel in the space of a few hours, without any remission of the disease, was bled in the foot, by dividing the veins by a deep incision, which procured an immediate relief. The same child, when four years of age, apparently in a state of suffocation, was removed out of danger, by the loss of six ounces of blood from the arm.

In the autumn of 1805, sixteen patients following, were cured by bleeding and calomel; and in no instance have they proved unsuccessful in my hands, when they have been seasonably employed.

Antimonial emetics, without the addition of calomel, at the commencement of this disease, in three cases out of four, aggravate all the symptoms of it. After inflammation is somewhat abated by bleeding and calomel, small emetics are beneficial to promote expectoration.

As much as I am pleased with doctor Guiteau's practice, I do not agree with him, that the benefit derived from calomel in this disease is merely the effect of its emetic operation, and the inverted motions produced thereby; because a vomiting, from other emetics, would be productive of similar effects: but the cure is performed by its specific effect.

Calomel, in this state of disease, as in other states, excites into action the salivary and other excretory glands of the fauces [mouth and throat] and parts adjacent, and promotes an increased discharge of the material naturally secreted to moisten that trachea [windpipe]; and thereby prevents the formation of the membranous substance, made hard and adhesive by the absorption or evaporation of its more fluid parts, and which is lodged within the trachea. I do not, however, suppose that this membranous substance is the immediate cause of death; but it is occasioned by a spasmodic stricture of the epiglottis [a substance which in the act of swallowing closes up the passage into the windpipe] rendered so irritable by the inflammation, that the very contact of air induces a suffocation, by closing up the opening of the windpipe. The immediate relief procured by bleeding favors this opinion.

*Wrentham, December, 1806.*

JAMES MANN.



*Remarks.*—There is one idea particularly, in the foregoing communication, which it is wished might be *generally* noticed; it is that of obtaining blood from children, where other methods have proved unsuccessful, by “*a deep incision through the skin and cellular substance of the foot.*” Violent diseases, in order to be successfully combated, oftentimes require the use of remedies apparently severe; and it is of great importance that people generally, more especially parents, should be apprised of the use and necessity of such remedies, in order that they may be prepared, should they be so called, to meet the occasion which renders them necessary, with the greater composure and resignation.

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For the MEDICAL AND AGRICULTURAL REGISTER.

*A popular Opinion controverted.*

HAVING, in my last observations, touched upon some of the deplorable consequences of *hard drinking*, I come now to take notice of an opinion grown popular not only with people generally, but even with some physicians, and which is, That habits of intemperance must not be broken off suddenly and altogether; that when a man in this way has once *got himself down*, the abstraction of spirit must be gradual, diminishing the quantity from time to time; and that whereas he may have been in the habit of taking *one quart a day*, he must now be allowed but a *pint*, then *half a pint*, and so on till he shall be brought back to a healthy standard; and all this, say they, Because the total and sudden deduction of so powerful a stimulus from the system would endanger the life of the patient. Just as if a child, by some accident, having been pitched into the fire, the kind mother should say, Don't take it out too suddenly; fetch it first just over the firestick, then on to the andirons, lest the too sudden transition from so violent an extreme of heat as that of the fire to the ordinary temperature of the room, should endanger the safety of the child.

It is not my intention to go into any course of reasoning on this subject. I consider it as unnecessary as arguments to prove that the sun gives light. I only wish for a recurrence to plain, simple facts. In doing this I believe every man, whose mind is not fettered by systems, will be persuaded that this opinion is not founded in truth, that it has been taken up without proper evidence, that it is deceitful in itself and ruinous in its consequences. And in the first place, who is the man, who ever suffered, or whose death could fairly be imputed to a sudden



and total abstraction of *ardent spirits*, where any proper substitute had been administered? I believe the instance is not in the recollection of any one. In the second place, I would ask, Has there ever been an instance, one single instance, in a notoriously hard drinking man, of a reformation having been brought about upon this *retrenching system*? I presume not. Certainly such an instance would be new to me. Give a man of this character but his *first cup*, and afterwards you may as well attempt to reason with the wind as with him. As well might you call out to a distracted man who should have cast himself down from the pinnacle of some mountain, and, while plunging in air, call upon him to stop, to resist the force of his own gravitation, and thereby save himself from the rocks beneath, as upon such a man, after having entered upon his cups, to resist the force of his habits and temptation. Thirdly, there are instances, (to the honor of some be it said) there are instances, here and there an instance in the recollection of almost every one, of complete reformation from habits of intemperance and intoxication to that of sober and regular life. And now let me ask, how was the reformation in these instances brought about? Has it not in every instance been effected by a *sudden, a total and an entire abstinence from the use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every name and nature*? Let facts speak for themselves. The man who may have been the subject of such a reformation, either from shame, remorse of conscience, love of family, or fears of death, has been brought to make a solemn pause. He has surveyed the natural consequences and the usual termination of such a course of habits; and, like a prudent man, foreseeing the evil, he has saved himself by a resolution, not of an ordinary nature, but a resolution guaranteed by his most lively sense of honor and manly pride, and which all the faculties and energies of his soul are engaged to execute, that he will not so much as *taste* more of ardent spirits. And as is the strength of this resolution, so, generally, is his safety. But this resolution, from any circumstance being once overcome, his ruin is almost inevitable.\*

It has been my lot, in several instances, to have for my patients, persons, who, after a number of successive days of intoxication, had at length brought themselves weak and exhausted to their beds. A feeble pulse, clammy sweats, sickness, hiccup, fright-

\* I knew an instance of an habitual drunkard coming to a resolution of this nature, which being most *scrupulously* adhered to, he became a man of very regular habits and much respected for a number of years. He was at length brought low with a fever, and his physician, as is in such cases common, presented for him *wine*, in considerable quantities. The consequence was, to be sure, a recovery from his fever, but an *immediate relapse* into his former habits of intemperance.



ful imaginations, delirium, convulsions, are some of the alarming appearances which I have witnessed. My first care, however, has always been to put every kind of spirit out of the way of my patient, nor would I allow him so much as a *bitter* infused in spirit. And in all instances, where my orders have been complied with, after a few days I have had the satisfaction of finding my patient recovering both strength and appetite, so as in a little time to be about and capable of business.

One authority in confirmation of the fitness and the truth of these observations, and I will have done. And this is no ordinary one. It is that of the justly celebrated Dr. Rush. Upon this subject the Doctor observes: "It has been said, that the disuse of spirits should be gradual; but my observations authorize me to say, that persons who have been addicted to them should abstain from them *suddenly* and *entirely*. "Taste not, handle not, touch not," should be inscribed upon every vessel that contains spirits, in the house of a man who wishes to be cured of habits of intemperance. To obviate for a while the debility which arises from the sudden abstraction of the stimulus of spirits, laudanum, or bitters infused in water should be taken \* \* \* \*. By the temporary use of these substitutes for spirits, I have never known the transition to sober habits to be attended with any bad effects, but often with permanent health of body, and peace of mind."\*

OBSERVATOR.

*Massachusetts, February 10, 1807.*

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## AGRICULTURAL.

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### ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF WORN-OUT LAND.

*By deep Trench and frequent Ploughing.*

*Communicated to "the Blockly and Mirrion Society, for promoting Agriculture and Rural Economy."—By RICHARD PETERS, Esq. President of the said Society.—Concluded from page 185.*

TO perform the operation of trenching [turning two furrows in the same place] which is unnecessary above once in seven years, I have a plough in the common form, but large and strong—the mortise in the beam long, so as to admit of altering the inclination of the coulter, as you would wish to go deeper

\* Medical Inquiries, Vol. 1. page 384.



or shallower ; and the mould-board is constructed so as to cast off more earth than the common plough. With this plough, drawn by two oxen and two horses, or four of the former, I begin first by running as deep a furrow as possible. The next operation is made with a light plough and two horses, which pares off the sod two inches deep, with a broad furrow, turning this sod in the trench, or the former furrow, with all its weeds, roots and other pests to your soil. These are completely covered up by the large plough, some what narrower than the small one, and which running in the same furrow, throws over a body of earth, which buries these nuisances ; most of which being placed beyond vegetation, ferment, rot, and become blessings, by adding to the fertility of the soil. The depth from ten to fourteen inches, as your soil will bear. This, when I can do it, I have finished before winter. Next season I give it a light dressing with lime, dung, or such other manure as I can obtain, and work it well with Indian corn, the most common fallow crop we have.

In trenching I am satisfied if I complete three quarters of an acre in a short day, though sometimes I do more. My plough runs, in the years succeeding the trenching, no deeper than is required in good common ploughing, perhaps from five to six inches. I frequently sow buck-wheat, and plough it in when in full blossom, as a green manure and covering crop. I have raised potatoes, tap-roots, and cabbages, in grounds thus prepared, as fallow crops, to great advantage. The effects have answered my most sanguine expectations, and I therefore most warmly recommend it. Be not uneasy if your profits be not immediate. Time and tillage are required to impregnate this new earth, which has, in itself, less food for plants, than it will obtain from the air by stirring and exposure. To those, who will not confine themselves to a spot within their power to trench, I would recommend adding another horse or yoke of oxen to their plough, and deepening their furrows, making it an object to turn up their fallows in the fall. This will be a step towards good husbandry. If to this they will add one or two extraordinary ploughings, the succeeding seasons, their crops will amply repay them.

The method I mention is not without its exceptions, of which the farmer, from small essays, must inform himself. The depth must be regulated by the staple ; and there are some soils, not proper for wheat, and evidently improper for trenching ; though these are few. I know, too, that some, and particularly clay-farmers, are attached to their clods ; because they keep the ground from consolidating, or, as they call it, fadden-ing or poaching. But it is best not to sow wheat on such soils,



till prepared by good tillage, with some manure and a good course of cropping, as well fallow as covering, to precede this, which is justly styled the golden grain. When thus prepared, the fermentation introduced by the manure will cause a repulsion between the particles, and the very nature of the soil will be changed. It is well known, that soil thus treated lies light and loose and therefore to keep it asunder, has no occasion for clods; to which even stones (as they retain moisture and contain no noxious roots or seeds) are, in many respects, preferable. Nor will this soil be spewy, as it is commonly termed; as the roots will take deep hold, and want not the shelter or gradual nourishment, which those, who are advocates for clods, hold out as necessary in shallow ploughed grounds. Instances are not wanting, where good crops have been obtained, harrowed in at one ploughing, late in the autumn, when the vegetation of the weeds or grass have been ended or choked for the season. This may, with good luck, serve a turn. The crop may get the start of the weeds and grasses; which they revenge by growing with more vigor when it is off. It is, on this account, bad farming; and should rather be treated as a fortunate exception, than as a rule. I do not here allude to wheat, sown at one ploughing, or a clean cloverley; for this is a valuable part of a rotation system of farming. I will close this part of the subject from Duhamell—"It is often more advantageous to increase the fertility of land by ploughing, than by dung. Because in general only a certain quantity of dung can be had; the produce of twenty acres being scarcely sufficient to produce enough for four or five; whereas the particles of earth may be divided and subdivided almost to infinity. The help derived from dung, is therefore limited, while no bounds can be set to the benefit derived from ploughing." This observation, of one who was an enthusiast for the drill husbandry, may be somewhat tinged with attachment to system; truth is generally between the extremes, to which the advocates for favorite systems extend their speculations; manures must never be neglected. But, with them, the practice here recommended should be seriously attended to. It will render their efficacy more beneficial, and of course require a smaller quantity; without them, it is the best substitute, that those, who cannot or will not obtain them, can apply. With all this, the farmer must not be in too great haste to obtain his ultimate profit. Time is required in the preparation. Fallow crops, which either cover or force tillage, will repay the expense in the necessary stages of improvement. We must not crowd into one season, the business which will be ineffectual, unless three or four years be devoted to it.



When the end is accomplished, its effects are not transitory, but permanently profitable; and the persevering cultivator will long continue happy, in the well earned and the rich rewards of all his patience and all his toils.

Thus have I endeavoured to comply with the wishes of the society, by proposing what to me appears "the best method of improving worn out lands." If the means I have offered, be well known to the experienced agriculturalist of Europe, or of our own country, they are the more to be relied on. Our profession derives substantial advantages from well directed practice and experiments perseveringly executed. Theories, however new, ingenious and amusing, are of little use, unless proved beneficial by these indisputable tests.

By order of the Society,

RICHARD TUNIS, Secretary.

### *Shearing of Lambs.*

To the Philad. Society for promoting Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG leave to communicate to the society an experiment I made last year, on the subject of shearing lambs. From a flock of sheep, of the common country breed, I selected five lambs, which were weaned in the month of March. On the first day of August I sheared two of the five, and took half of the fleece of the third from one side. The weight of wool in August was—

|                            |       |                     |
|----------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| No. 1,                     | - - - | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. |
| No. 2,                     | - - - | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. |
| No. 3, half of the fleece, |       | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. |

The other lambs, No. 4 and 5, of the same age and condition, were not shorn.

On shearing my flock of sheep this spring, in the month of May, the following was the result of the experiment:—

|                                           |         |   |                     |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|---|---------------------|
| The fleece of No. 1,                      | weighed | - | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. |
| do. No. 2,                                | - - -   | - | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. |
| do. No. 3, from the side shorn in August, |         |   | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. |
| do. do. - not shorn                       |         | - | 2 lb.               |
| do. No. 4,                                | - - -   | - | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. |
| do. No. 5,                                | - - -   | - | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. |

The wool taken this spring from the lambs, No. 1, 2, and 3, was not so long as from No. 4 and 5; but the fleeces were much thicker, equally fine, and not the least matted.



This is a great national object. Our hatters are in want of wool, for the manufacture of hats; which might be supplied, if the farmers were to shear their lambs in August.

I am so perfectly convinced of the profit and public utility of the practice, that I shall continue it.—It is necessary to keep the lambs and ewes in good pasture. My sheep had the run of a good clover field during the summer, and were healthy.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,  
Your friend, GEORGE LOGAN.

*To raise early Potatoes ;—extracted from an English publication.*

TAKE the potatoes whole, and cover them up in horse litter of a moderate warmth; let them remain there until they put forth shoots of four or five inches in length, which they will do in two or three weeks; then take them carefully from the litter, and put them, perpendicular and equal with the surface,\* into a light dry soil, with more horse dung. If the season be tolerable, they will vegetate amazingly fast. In this cold country, the last week of April, or first of May, is early enough to venture them out. By these means, potatoes may be had four weeks earlier than the same variety can be raised in any degree of perfection, were they planted in the usual way. The above was communicated to me by a reverend clergyman of my acquaintance, who has practised it with great success, for more than a dozen years.

[From the (Trenton) True American.]

*On Fining Cider.*

*Cooper's Point, March 10, 1804.*

RESPECTED FRIEND,

As you have published my method of fining cider with isinglass [fish glue] *which is a foreign article and expensive*; and as I have, by one of my whimsical experiments, discovered a method new to me, and with a domestic material, generally thrown away as useless, which, on the first trial, has succeeded far better than isinglass ever did with me; and as it is my disposition to wish that any useful discovery, which Providence throws in my way, may be useful to my fellow citizens, I send you an account of it, which you are at liberty to make what use of you please.

\* "*Perpendicular and equal with the surface*;" by this we understand, that the potatoes should be planted with the shoots standing upright, and so deep in the earth as that they (the shoots) may be just seen peeping out of the ground.—E.



Having killed a bullock, and my people having boiled the feet more than common, and let the liquor stand till cold, I perceived it to be a thick jelly, resembling dissolved isinglass; and having some cider not fined, I tried the above said jelly, by warming it till dissolved; then drew some of the cider I intended to try with it, and mixed both together gradually in a tub, and kept constantly stirring the mixture till cold; then strained it and put the mixture into two hogshheads of cider, mixing the whole as well as possible, by working it with a stick split in four parts and put in at the bung-hole. I directed it to be racked off in ten days, which was done; and on my return home, found it as fine as any cider I ever saw, and greatly improved in flavor.—If you think proper to publish any part of the above, it will be best to do it soon, as cider fines best previous to the trees being in bloom.

JOSEPH COOPER.

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*A Hint to Farriers.*

As at this season of the year it is not unusual for horses to labor under severe colds, especially if the wind continues long in the east and north-east, which produces obstructed perspiration, and occasions various maladies; an epidemic cold having appeared amongst horses in the parts where I reside, I think it expedient to the public for me to communicate the methods which I have found successful; and which I have, in similar cases, experienced for many years to be of great utility, during my extensive practice in farriery.

Upon the first attack, I take away about three pints of blood in some vessel, and do not suffer it, as is too frequently the case, to be spilt upon the ground, by which means neither its state nor quantity can be duly ascertained. After it has stood a while, I then examine its appearances; and if it wears a very fizy aspect, I order the operation to be repeated, and the following medicines to be given every night: Take of nitre and lump sugar each two ounces, which dissolve in one pint of spring water, with one ounce of flour of sulphur, in a warm bran mash; persevere in the use of these till the symptoms abate, which they generally do in a short time. Be careful to give the horse moderate exercise, and let him drink (whilst he is out) the softest pond water that can be got. One observation I have made, which I think worth attention, is, upon the decrease of the distemper, a quantity of small eruptions appear on the surface of the skin, which soon recede by giving two ounces of crocus metallorum, finely levigated in a small quantity of a cold bran mash for a few days.

*London Magazine.*



## MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

*Mode of breaking Steers to the draught in a few days.*

[From the American Museum.]

LET the farmer carefully yoke his steers in a close yard or stable, and not move them till they get sufficiently accustomed to the yoke, so that they will eat their food, when yoked; which will be in the course of a day. Let them be yoked again the second day, and a pair of gentle horses or oxen be fastened before them, in which station let them stand, until they become familiar with said horses or oxen, which will generally be effected in one day, excepting the steers should be uncommonly wild, which will occasion a second day's practice, after the same manner; and the next day, the steers may be yoked, the horses or oxen put before as usual, and let them be fastened to a waggon or any other carriage; they fearing the carriage behind them, and being accustomed to the old oxen before, will proceed forward without being whipped or bruised. By the above process the farmer will never fail of success in having good working oxen.

*Windsor, (Vermont) January 17, 1807.*

DR. ADAMS,

HIGHLY approving the plan of the "Medical and Agricultural Register," and observing that you commonly introduce into it meteorological observations, made in different parts of New England, I send you the result of those which I have made at this place during the last year, to be inserted in the Register, or otherwise disposed of, as you shall think proper.

Windsor village, where these observations were made, is on the west bank of Connecticut River, in about latitude  $43^{\circ} 25'$ . About four miles to the south-west of this place is Ascutney, a circular mountain of about 2500 feet in height; it may have some influence on the weather in this place, though probably not very great.

Minute accuracy in such a course of observations, every one who has been accustomed to make them, will be sensible is almost impossible; but the general accuracy of those which I send you, may be depended on.

Yours, &c.

B. FOWLER.



*Result of Meteorological Observations made at Windsor, (Vermont)  
in the Year 1806.*

| Months. | Average heat<br>at sun-rise. | Average heat<br>at 2 P. M. | Average heat<br>of the month. | Greatest<br>heat. | Least heat. | Average heat<br>of the warm-<br>est day. | Average heat<br>of the cold-<br>est day. | Prevailing<br>winds. | Inches of wa-<br>ter fallen in<br>rain and snow. |
|---------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Jan.    | 16°                          | 30°                        | 22°                           | 30                | 58°         | 18 *24                                   | 30 48                                    | 18 *6                | N. & S. 2.900                                    |
| Feb.    | 19                           | 34                         | 26½                           | 15                | 54          | 14 *13                                   | 20 49½                                   | 14 10                | South'y 2.444                                    |
| Mar.    | 22                           | 38½                        | 30½                           | 31                | 70          | 1 8                                      | 31 53                                    | 1 13                 | North'y .482                                     |
| April   | 28                           | 48½                        | 38½                           | 21                | 76          | 3 16                                     | 21 64                                    | 11 21                | N.byW. 2.783                                     |
| May     | 45                           | 69¼                        | 57½                           | 19                | 88          | 22 30                                    | 19 68½                                   | 1 44½                | N. & S. 2.056                                    |
| June    | 55½                          | 77½                        | 66½                           | 20                | 92          | 16 41                                    | 8 75                                     | 27 56½               | S.byW. 2.734                                     |
| July    | 60                           | 77                         | 68½                           | 10                | 88          | 5 44                                     | 14 } 74<br>28 }                          | 30 58½               | S.byW. 4.340                                     |
| Aug.    | 54½                          | 74                         | 64½                           | 7                 | 86          | 10 } 43<br>29 }                          | 8 } 74½<br>22 }                          | 10 56                | S.byW. .952                                      |
| Sept.   | 52½                          | 71½                        | 62½                           | 17                | 88          | 11 32                                    | 19 74½                                   | 12 40                | North'y 4.569                                    |
| Octo.   | 37                           | 62                         | 49½                           | 6 }               | 78          | 23 } 23<br>24 }                          | 1 66                                     | 18 37½               | North'y 1.400                                    |
| Nov.    | 29                           | 43                         | 36½                           | 8                 | 54          | 22 15                                    | 8 52                                     | 22 26                | North'y 2.166                                    |
| Dec.    | 16½                          | 33½                        | 24½                           | 20                | 55          | 16 *10                                   | 20 46                                    | 31 3½                | N. 2.355                                         |

Average heat  
of the year } 45½°

Depth of water fallen in rain  
and snow, during the year } 29.181

*Result of Meteorological and other Observations, for January, 1807;  
made at Deerfield, Warwick, Portsmouth, Smithfield, Hartford,  
and Boston.*

| Jan. 1807. | Mean degs.<br>at sun-rise. | Mean degs.<br>at 2 P. M. | Mean degree<br>of the month. | Greatest heat<br>in the month. | Least heat in<br>the month. | Prevailing<br>winds. | Marriages. | Births. | Deaths. |
|------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------|---------|---------|
| Deerfield  | 13½                        | 29½                      | 21½                          | 29 day, 45°                    | 26 day, 10°                 | Variable.            |            |         | 1       |
| Warwick    | 12½                        | 24½                      | 18½                          | 5 47                           | 26 13                       | N. W.                | 2          | 7       | —       |
| Portsmouth | 19                         | 26                       | 22½                          | 6, 29 46                       | 26 9                        | N. W.                |            |         |         |
| Smithfield | 19                         | 28                       | 24½                          | 5 49                           | 23 12                       | N. W.                |            |         |         |
| Hartford   | 16½                        | 29½                      | 23½                          | 5 48                           | 26 6                        | Variable.            |            |         |         |
| Boston     | 19                         | 29                       | 24                           | 5 50                           | 23 4                        | N. W.                |            |         |         |

\* Those with this mark (\*) are below zero or 0.



## WEATHER.

|     |                      |                  |     |                                |                 |
|-----|----------------------|------------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1*  | fair                 | ☾ last quarter.  | 17* | cloudy                         |                 |
| 2*  | and                  |                  | 18* | Sund. snow                     |                 |
| 3*  | cold                 |                  | 19* |                                |                 |
| 4*  | Sund.                |                  | 20* |                                |                 |
| 5   |                      |                  | 21* | fair                           |                 |
| 6   | rain                 |                  | 22* |                                |                 |
| 7   | fair; some           |                  | 23* | rain, snow                     | Full Moon.      |
| 8*  | clouds as            | New Moon.        | 24  | fair, some                     |                 |
| 9*  | on the 7th,          |                  | 25* | Sund. clouds                   |                 |
| 10  | 10th, and 14th days; |                  | 26* | fair and still; extremely cold |                 |
| 11  | Sund.                |                  | 27* | moderate snow                  |                 |
| 12* | squalls of           |                  | 28  | cloudy, rain                   |                 |
| 13* | snow in              |                  | 29  |                                |                 |
| 14* | some places.         |                  | 30  | fair                           | ☾ last quarter. |
| 15  | clouds, snow in      |                  | 31  | cloudy, snow, rain.            | Hartford,       |
| 16  | some places          | ☾ first quarter. |     | a violent rain of 15 hours.    |                 |

Depth of water fallen in rain { Warwick, 4.7 inches; snow, 6.2 inches.  
 { Smithfield, 3.5 inches; snow, 7.0 inches.

*Remark.*—Although the thermometer, on the morning of the 23d, at Smithfield and Boston, indicated greater cold than on the morning of the 26th; still, Monday the 26th, in each of these places, was the coldest day, a mean of the two extremes of heat on that day at Boston being  $5^{\circ}$  above and at Smithfield  $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  below zero; the same on the 23d, at Boston was  $8^{\circ}$  and at Smithfield  $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  above 0 or zero. The thermometer at Boston is exposed abroad, in a northwardly situation; we presume it is the same at Smithfield. The thermometer used at Boston likewise has been compared with the one used by Mr. COBB at Warwick; whence it appears, that on the morning of the 26th, there was a real difference of  $12^{\circ}$  in the degree of cold in these two places, the thermometer at Warwick standing at  $15^{\circ}$  and at Boston at  $3^{\circ}$  below zero on the morning of that day.

Warwick, January 31, 1807.

The greatest part of the month has been extremely cold. Very sudden changes, but warmth of short duration. Twenty-four days of this month the range of the thermometer has been below the freezing point. At the commencement of the month the ground was covered with a solid mass of snow and ice, about four inches thick: the latter part of the month we had the addition of about six inches of snow. On the afternoon and night of the 31st, we had a very heavy rain; the water being kept from the ground by the ice, formed rapid currents, which rose to an unusual height, but no great damage sustained in our vicinity.—Very healthy.

W. COBB.

\* Days of continued frost, according to observations made at Boston; or, days on which the range of the thermometer, through the whole twenty-four hours, was below  $32^{\circ}$ , or the freezing point.



*Smithfield, January 31, 1807.*

The weather has been fair and steady the greatest part of the month. The ground remained bare till the 18th; since then it has been covered, till the snow was carried off by the rain this day, which is the only storm of consequence during the month. The weather has been very cold some part of the time. On the morning of the 23d, the mercury fell to  $12^{\circ}$  below 0. And the whole sum of heat on the 26th, taken at sun-rise, 2h. P. M. and sun-set, was  $2^{\circ}$  above 0.—State of health remains nearly the same as last month. A SMITHFIELD SUBSCRIBER.

*Hartford, January 31, 1807.*

January, a cold month, but little stormy weather. Healthy in Hartford. Some instances of typhus fever in adjoining towns. A great number of robins flying about all over the country.

Mean degree of heat the last year (1806) was  $49\frac{1}{10}^{\circ}$ , one degree colder than the year 1805.

*Deerfield, January 31, 1807.*

Month very healthy, dry, and in general extremely cold. Perhaps few colder *days* have been known, in this latitude, than the 26th of this month. At sun-rise the mercury was  $10^{\circ}$  below zero, at 2 o'clock P. M.  $3^{\circ}$  above, and at 10 in the evening  $14^{\circ}$  below. The weather became more moderate in the night; and at sun-rise next morning the mercury stood at  $6^{\circ}$  below zero. The day throughout was very clear, and almost calm; the sun shone with full lustre, but it had very little effect on the frost on the south side of buildings, or where the sun's rays fell perpendicularly. The day following was very cold; the mercury stood at  $10^{\circ}$  above, at 2 o'clock P. M. but the day was cloudy, and a little snow fell.

Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, *robins* have been seen during most of the winter. I do not know that this is uncommon on or near the sea-coast, where the winters are more mild than in the inland parts, but with us this is new.

The quantity of snow fallen this month is very small, the south side of hills are now bare, and sleighing is not good. Springs are so low that farmers have found it difficult to procure water for their cattle.

EP. HOYT.

*Extract from a London Paper.*

AN eminent surgeon having been lately sent for to attend a maniac gentleman, the latter, as the surgeon was entering the room, discharged a pistol at him, loaded with a brace of bullets, which lodged in the door. Upon the precipitate retreat of the surgeon, the gentleman ran down stairs, plunged into a horse-pond, and was perfectly restored to his reason by the cold bath.



*Remark.*—The foregoing fact is so far a confirmation of the correctness of the principles laid down by Dr. CURRIE, in his "*Medical Reports*," that the efficacy of the cold bath, in convulsive disorders and insanity, is much promoted by its being employed *during the moment of convulsion or height of phrenzy*; or (as he afterwards expresses himself) its chief benefit depends on its being used in the paroxysm (or fit) of convulsion or of insanity. He also remarks, that the cold bath seems without effect, in any spasmodic disorder which does not rise to the height of convulsion. He further observes, that in cases of madness and convulsion, the disease should not be too habitual, and especially so as to produce insensibility to impression; that the fit should have a general influence on the frame, and that the digestion should not be too much impaired, nor the vigor of the circulation much debilitated, lest the action of the cold should be too strong for the living powers.

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## POETRY.

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### *Agriculture.*

"THOU first of arts, source of domestic ease,  
 Pride of the land, and patron of the seas,  
 THRIFT AGRICULTURE! lend thy potent aid,  
 Spread thy green fields where dreary forests shade;  
 Where savage men pursu'd their savage prey  
 Let the white flocks in verdant pastures play;  
 From the bloom'd orchard and the flowery vale,  
 Give thy rich fragrance to the gentle gale;  
 Reward with amplest boon the laborer's hand,  
 And pour thy gladd'ning bounties o'er our land.  
 COLUMBIA'S SONS, spurn not the rugged toil,  
 Your nation's glory is A CULTUR'D SOIL;  
 Rome's Cincinnatus, of illustrious birth,  
 Increas'd his laurels while he till'd the earth;  
 E'en China's monarch lays his sceptre down,  
 Nor deems the task unworthy of the crown."

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